

## Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WM. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.  
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.OUR PRINCIPAL OFFICE is next door  
to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

## THE SATURDAY GAZETTE.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

An independent weekly journal of literature, educational, general news and local interests.

All public and local questions; including political and social, sanitary and reformatory, education and industrial topics will be clearly presented and fully and fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it not only readable and interesting, but invaluable to every citizen of the county.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns that is unworthy of a cordial welcome to every family circle. It will be enlarged as soon as the subscription list will justify it. Price \$2 a year in advance.

The last volume closed with a circulation of 1,500 copies, extending to every part of Essex county. It should prove a valuable medium for advertisers. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received in Montclair, by E. Madison; in Caldwell, by M. Harrison; in Verona, by W. L. Scott; in Franklin, by J. H. Osborn; in Newark, by W. H. Winans, 445 Broad street, and at our office in Bloomfield or by mail to

WM. F. LYON,  
Editor and Proprietor,  
Bloomfield, N. J.

[We had prepared for this place some thoughts on another subject, but this Week of Prayer, practically engaging the whole Christian world in cultivating personally and fraternally the spirit of unity, we deem it apropos to the season to give utterance and prominence to the following thoughts which the exercises of the week have suggested to us.]

## SECTARIANISM.

The days of the Inquisition, the burning fagot and the drowning of witches have long since passed. The Christian world, instead of looking upon the enrollment of their names upon the records of a particular church or the holding of special tenets as entitling them to the claims of discipleship, are beginning more generally to recognize the great truth that "God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him." A kinder state of feeling prevails among the churches, as bigotry and prejudice are gradually giving way before the benign rays of the Sun of Righteousness. The "works of the flesh" are less evident, because the "fruits of the Spirit" are more abundantly manifested. Love, which so readily overleaps denominational pale is uniting the hearts of the children of God of every persuasion; and the disciples of Christ, instead of studying upon the peculiarities that constitute them Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, etc., are ceasing to wrangle about their differences, and are contemplating with pleasure their many and essential points of agreement, and striving to present a bold and united front to the heathen world, and to the enemies of God—feeling, and practically saying, "we are all one in Christ."

But this promise of true Christian unity, this foretaste of millennial felicity, is not universal. There are still to be found numerous individuals, and some churches, who are practically saying, "I am holier than thou." These count much upon their remote origin, or on what in common parlance is denominated "respectability," which is determined by their pecuniary independence, their costly apparel, their splendid equipages, their gorgeous churches, and the like. Such are wont to scorn those who possess fewer claims to that so-called respectability.

There is another portion of Christendom whose unhappy situation is to be pitied. They live not in cities or large towns, but in rural neighborhoods; they are very religious in their attendance upon the services of one church, and perhaps punctilious in the performance of many private and family duties, but beyond the precincts of their own church they know nothing, believe nothing, care nothing for the progress of the kingdom of God. They sometimes hear of revivals of religion in other churches, or of the Christian heroism or benevolence of some other faith, but they are either incredulous of the fact, or they ascribe it to fortuitous circumstances in nowise associated with their religious principles. With such, consequently, the most erroneous opinions are often entertained in regard to the peculiar creeds, the character and the doings of other churches. Accustomed to the same routine from childhood, and to one train of thinking, they have contracted the most illiberal and uncharitable sentiments respecting those of a different communion. Esteeming their own as infallible, they have lent a willing ear and given ready currency to every remark or circumlocution to the prejudice of other communions, inculcating the same spirit in their children, as though it were a Christian duty—and this in some instances from generation to generation; till bigotry and prejudice have almost quenched that unaffected benevolence and true love which ever characterize the genuine disciple of Jesus.

When the isolated situation of these rural churches is considered, and the non-intercourse of its members, at least in their Christian character, with the members of other communions, it is not very remarkable that they have become so exclusive

and uncharitable in their feelings. They are more to be pitied than blamed, but the fact must be deplored by every intelligent lover of the kingdom of God. We cannot but think, that where this state of things exists, the pastor is responsible for it, and therefore in fault. He has the means of acquiring, and may reasonably be supposed to possess more reliable information; he must have at least occasional, and might have frequent intercourse with other clergymen and churches; he is a reading man and especially a student of the Bible, and if his mind be pervaded with its sentiments, and his heart imbued with its spirit he has received and rejoiced in the comprehensive declaration of our Lord: "One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." Ought he not then sedulously to inculcate the expansive benevolence, the fraternal affection, the Christ-like spirit of the above passage? And this not only by occasional animadversions from the pulpit, but also in his pastoral intercourse with his flock, by earnest precept and affectionate example.

That a diversity of sects exists is undoubtedly a wise arrangement of Providence for the furtherance of his kingdom, and the promotion of the salvation of men. We can even discover the beneficial workings of this order of things. While we may lawfully and laudably prefer the peculiarities of our own communion, we should look down upon others with a loving regard, and rejoice in their prosperity and in the blessings of God upon them, remembering that "we are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for we are all one in Christ Jesus. And if we be Christ's, then are we Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." "For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth anything, nor uncircumcision, but faith which worketh by love."

"For as the body is one and hath many members, and all are members of that one body, so also is Christ. For by one spirit we are all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free, and have been all made to drink into one spirit. For the body is not one member, but many."

Why then should we have a controversy with our neighbor, or think less of him because Providence has placed him in a different communion? May he not live to the glory of God and promote His kingdom as effectually there as he could in the branch to which we are attached? To doubt it is to arrogate ourselves a better knowledge or greater benevolence than our Divine Master has evidenced in thus ordering it. Let us rather by our example and emulation provoke to that brotherly greater zeal in love and good works.

"O let us stir each other up, Our faith by works to approve— By holy purifying hope, And the sweet task of love."

In conclusion, let us recommend as antidotal to the condition of things we have deplored—first, to cultivate more of the spirit and to exercise ourselves more in the practice of love; secondly, to encourage ourselves in the interchange of social and religious civilities with those who are not of our own communion, "honoring them that fear the Lord" of every name. And may our continual experience find an expression in such language as the following:

"And if our fellowship below  
In Jesus be so sweet,  
What height of joy and rapture shall we know,  
When round His throne we meet."

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

FLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE.—We give this week the first of a series of graphic letters from our correspondent in Florida. It may add to the interest of these letters if we inform our readers that they are from the pen of one of their own townsmen.

PERSONAL.—Mr. David Oakes, of Bloomfield, took the Cunard ferry last week for England, where we trust he has safely landed by this time. He expects to return the last of next month.

Mr. St. John, of Bloomfield, one of the intellectual lights of the Enchian Society, has gone South, and will spend two or three months in Mobile.

OUR CHRISTMAS STORY is completed in this number. We trust the readers of the GAZETTE have appreciated and enjoyed, as we have ourselves, this modest and, we think, creditable home production. We have heard it spoken of in terms of commendation by many. It would be gratifying to know the estimate that is put upon it by our readers generally. We will be thankful for fair criticism.

## GENERAL NEWS.

STORM.—The severe and continued rain of Tuesday and Wednesday has hardly been exceeded in this region for years. On the Morris and Essex Railroad, the bridge at Watessing Creek was undermined and sunk, and of course the movements of the trains on that road had their terminus on Thursday, at that point a force of men were vigorously at work on Thursday, in erecting a temporary bridge, till a new stone one can be constructed.

We have had little of special importance or real interest to give under this head, the present week.

CONGRESS is again at work, or at talk, and it is hoped something valuable will be evoked by and by. We shall keep our readers advised of actualities.

LEGISLATURE.—Most of the State Legislatures are now sitting. We shall refer to their doings when of general interest, and will of course report such proceedings of our own State Legislature as shall be of value or interest to citizens of our County.

We give in another column, the names of Senators and Representatives, and it will be well for their constituencies to exercise due surveillance over their doings at Trenton.

The French Admiralty Court has pronounced judgment declaring the manœuvre of the steamer *Ville de Haïre* to have been blameless, and holding her management of the Loch Earn, as the cause of the disaster. The Court eulogized Capt. Surmoult.

## HOME MATTERS.

MONTCLAIR.

TABLEAU VIVANT.—Mr. G. B. Bartlett of Boston, will give one of his popular and artistic tableau entertainments in Jacobus Hall on the 21st inst., for the benefit of the Montclair Library.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—This has been observed in all our churches. Union meetings were held on Monday evening in the Methodist, on Wednesday evening in the Congregational, and on Friday evening in the Presbyterian Church.

MR. CHAS. D. CRANE of the Theological Seminary, preached in Dr. Berry's Church last Sunday evening, a thoughtful and interesting discourse.

SCHOOL HOURS.—While the High School held its sessions in Jacobus Hall, the hours of recitation were from 9 to 1, with little or no recess. But on getting settled in the school building again it became a question whether the hours of session should not be again from 9 to 3, with recess at 12, as formerly. To ascertain the views of patrons, a circular was addressed to each, with a request for their respective views on this point. The responses indicating a pretty equal division of sentiment, the trustees decided to go back to the time-honored custom. Hence the sessions will hereafter again be from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 3.

## BLOOMFIELD.

DEREKY SUNDAY SCHOOL.—This is a union enterprise, and being somewhat distant from the centre, and from the churches, and withal being under the superintendence of a modest Christian gentleman (E. W. Page) who does not believe in the duty or fitness of "blowing one's own trumpet," the people know comparatively little of its work and its fruits.

While other schools were enjoying their Christmas in capacious churches with affluent surroundings, and amidst the eclat of admiring throngs, eighty happy little hearts gathered at the invitation of their Sunday teachers in the Berkeley school-house on the Adams hill. Under the artistic direction of Mr. J. C. Jenkins, the efficient teacher of the Bible class, the room had been tastefully decorated with evergreens and mottoes, which still remain, and excite the admiration as well as aesthetic emotions of children and visitors from day to day. The finishing touches were given in the presence of the Christmas assembly.

Three sweet little girls, neatly attired, stepped forward and successively addressed Mr. Page in fitting words written for the occasion. As each one ended she handed to the superintendent as her contribution to complete the grand arch; the first two, the significant mottoes "Peace" and "Good Will," to be placed on each column, and the third a beautiful diadem to crown the arch, which only awaited this adornment to perfect the design of its architect.

The exercises were varied and interesting. Each scholar received an acceptable present, and even the superintendent had a memento to remind him for years to come of the grateful affections of his loving charge. The house was filled with appreciating friends. The music for the occasion was of a high order, under the directorship of Mr. Robert Beach, who thus manifests his deep interest in this school.

PARISH MEETING.—The annual parish meeting of the Presbyterian Church in this village occurs on Tuesday evening next. Very important business will occupy the attention of this meeting. Report on the Finance; Election of a new board of Trustees; Report of the Committee of Thirteen on the vacant Pastorate; Parsonage question, and Salary question, are among the subjects that will demand earnest consideration. Every pew holder has a voice and should be present. All the members of the congregation have an interest which should prompt their attendance.

IMPROVEMENTS AT A STAND.—We are sorry to learn that the Watessing Land Co. have experienced some embarrassment in their finances, and that operations on the fine rows of buildings which they have in progress of erection are suspended for the present. It is just as well for the excellence of the buildings that work should be stopped during this "fast and loose" and dubious winter weather. We hope all difficulties will be removed and the buildings completed in time for occupancy in the Spring. That Company possesses a great amount of experience and energy and should not easily succumb to trifling difficulties.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. E. B. Stackpole's lurching of four months having expired, he has returned to resume his duties in the High School. Though his place was well filled during his absence by the courteous Mr. Hemmingsway, yet we understand that the ambitious pupils of that department are happy to again have the benefit of Mr. Stackpole's thorough scholarship and large experience as a teacher.

LOCAL OPTION.—Of the committee to circulate for signatures an application for a Local Option Law, several have made their returns, and those who have not returned their papers are requested to do so during the present week, to J. P. Jones.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—On Sunday evening last, a Union meeting of three of the churches was held in Westminster Church. It was well attended and of an interesting character. On Wednesday evening a Union meeting of four of the churches took place in the Presbyterian Church. The weather being very stormy, there was but a small attendance, but a good spirit pervaded the assembly. We are desirous to say that there will be another Union meeting on Sunday, (to-morrow) evening in the Baptist Church.

The Euclean Society held a very interesting meeting last Monday evening. Mr. F. H. McDowell read an able and attractive paper on the "Wonders of the Deep," which did him great credit. A rare selection on a rare subject—"Babies"—was well read by a member, and occasioned a good deal of pleasurable.

## Correspondence Saturday Gazette.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MEMPHIS, EDITORS.—It is some time since you have heard from your Caldwell correspondent "Brutus," and I hope you will excuse his seeming negligence, and he will endeavor to send you some articles, that will interest and edify the readers of your valuable paper, the GAZETTE. I sailed from New York, Dec. 18, in the good ship General Barnes, Capt. Cheesman, for Jacksonville, Fla. We had very pleasant weather the entire passage; we passed "Hatteras" on Saturday morning about 2 o'clock. She failed to give us a puff, as we rounded her Cape. We arrived in Savannah on Sunday, about noon. The visitor will find Savannah a beautiful city, abounding in pleasant walks and drives. It is one of the most prosperous cities of the South; one which does an enormous business in merchandising cotton and lumber, its wharves during most of the year, are crowded with vessels.

The situation of Savannah, her perfect railroad facilities, guarantees her a brilliant future. She already receives nearly one-sixth of the cotton crop, and new avenues to trade are constantly increasing. Much of the prosperity of the city can be directly traced to the liberal course pursued by the managers of her great railroad, the "Georgia Central." This road with its branches and connections, keeps up constant communication with Augusta, Macon, Atlanta, Columbus and New Orleans, etc.; it is pronounced to be the best managed in the Southern country. Savannah derives its principal beauty from its wide streets, flanked with magnificent trees—the Oak, the Magnolia and the Pride of India shades the way to pedestrians, making walking agreeable. Forsyth Park is undoubtedly one of the prettiest spots in America, it is a favorite resort of the beautiful of the city. At early evening, the visitor will see the loveliest fashions—such beauties as will compare favorably with those of Baltimore. We went on board the steamer City Point, which left Savannah Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and made Fernandez, 2 o'clock Saturday morning, which is beautifully situated on Amelia island. It possesses an excellent harbor, easy of access to vessels of large tonnage; it has a considerable and increasing trade in cotton and lumber, it is the terminus of the railroad to Cedar Keys where a line of steamers connects it with Havana and New Orleans.

The Riddle House is a well-kept establishment. A few hours after leaving Fernandez, the steamer entered the beautiful St. Johns; near the entrance is to be seen the St. John's bluff, the site of Fort Caroline, and of the scenes rendered memorable by the massacre of Spaniard and Huguenot. The officers of the steamer City Point are well versed in the history of the country, and are willing to impart much information to the traveler. They will always be found ready to promote the welfare of the travelers, and to make the trip a comfortable one. The trip up the St. John's is unlike any other; the river presenting scenes entirely novel; the stream is in most places two miles in width and often spreads out into great lakes from twelve to twenty miles wide.

The St. John's is undoubtedly the most beautiful of Southern rivers, and was well named by the Indians, "the string of pearls." The steamer made the trip from the mouth of the river to Palatka, a distance of 75 miles in about six hours, stopping at all the principal landings, which I shall describe hereafter.

## JACKSONVILLE.

This is the most important town in Florida, and is the entrepot of the trade of the middle and eastern sections of the State, its communications with the interior is perfect, not only by the St. John's River, but also by an extended line of railway, connecting it with Tallahassee and other important places. Were this road and its branches managed in the interest of Jacksonville, a very large cotton trade would center here, but at present, the strange spectacle is presented of an important seaport, the natural outlet of the product of an enormous extent, of the finest cotton-fields in the South, doing comparatively nothing in the great staple. We learn an effort is being made by the merchants of Jacksonville, which cannot but receive the support of every one interested in the future of the city and State, to bring back to its natural channel, a business which would create a degree of prosperity little dreamed of. As it is, Jacksonville can boast the most progressive business community of any town of its size in the South, and the rapid strides it has made within the past few years, would do credit to any city in the North or West. Jacksonville is the great centre of the large lumber trade of Florida; it employs an immense number of vessels carrying cargoes of southern pine to all parts of the world; these and the innumerable steamers plying

on the St. John's gives the river a most animated and agreeable appearance. The Grand National is an excellent hotel, recently completed and admirably situated, commanding an extended view of the river. Its proprietor, Mr. McGehee, is a celebrated host of the South. There are two other well regulated hotels, the St. James and the Metropolitan. There are also numerous boarding-houses, said to be exceedingly good, and when the prices are reasonable, the traveler will be able to spend the time very agreeably at Jacksonville. There is a daily communication with the North, and letters and newspapers are regularly received; the telegraph is also in operation, affording at all times the means of immediate intelligence. The trip up the river is one of the most delightful possible. By the way, it should not be forgotten that "up the river" is down the river as the St. John's rises in the Everglades South, and flows almost due North.

## BUTTES.

For the Saturday Gazette.

## ONLY A MOUSE.

It was not "the night before Christmas," for it was several nights after, and we could not say "the literature was stirring, not even a mouse," for the sequel will tell otherwise. The children were quietly sleeping in their cribs, the street lamp threw its quiet light in our room, and all seemed to indicate a restful night, although a certain mustard draught gave occasional hints to the contrary. However, sleep came, and might have tarried longer had not certain uncertain sounds dispelled our slumber. Scratch, scratch, scratch, scratch, scratch, scratch! Robbers? No! Robbers on the roof? No! What is it then? Now being fully awake we listened again. "Only a mouse," we said, and turned again to sleep. But scratch, scratch, scratch continued. What was to be done? Get up and fight! The little fellow awoke—but the mustard draught hindered beware, lest you take more cold; better keep your head. Scratch, scratch! Where is it? In the closet? No, sounds are too clear for that. Listen again! Scratch, scratch! It's in the fire place, I have it. I remember seeing a little crust of bread, one of the children dropped, and that mouse is trying to get it under the Summer piece. What do you want to make such inventions for? Why can't they plan a Summer piece without those little crabs at the bottom? There might be some other way to lift them in and out. A woman would make a better contrivance than that. Why not have a little projection elsewhere by which to lift it? Just for want of forethought in the inventor of that thing I'm kept awake perhaps several hours. Any one might have known a mouse would go through places made so convenient. How much better a woman could devise such things; give her but the chance, I'll write an article to that effect—and, since I must be kept awake, will think it up a little; who knows how much the world may be benefited. I'll write after this wise—a cough from one of the cribs, and the call of "Mamma, mamma," suggested other thoughts than the newspaper article. The little one was soon quieted. Mr. Mouse was frightened away. She came again, only to be disturbed by that miserable scratch, scratch; but our mood was different this time. Who cared if the world was ever made the better by a woman or not, who cared if we should awaken some morning and find ourselves famous; seizing a pillow we aimed it at the Summer-piece and lay down again to sleep. In the morning the pillow lay where it was thrown, and the little piece of dry bread was just as far under the arch as Mr. Mouse had been able to haul it. So it was not "the night before Christmas when all through the house not a creature was stirring, for there had been a mouse!"

MAUD MAXIMO.

Bloomfield, Jan. 3, 1874.

## AQUEDUCTS.

The construction of artificial channels for the conveyance of water dates far back in antiquity. We find evidences of their existence among nearly all nations. In the reign of King Solomon capacious reservoirs were constructed from which water was carried six miles by an aqueduct to Jerusalem; and it is said that such is their present state of preservation, that this city still receives a large supply of water from this source. In Mexico, during the reign of Montezuma an aqueduct, many miles in length, furnished water to the capital, and its ruins testify to its ancient magnitude and grandeur.

## REMARKS.

The most remarkable aqueducts on record, either in respect to their length, the difficulties attending their construction, or the vast expense they involved, are those of the Incas of Peru. These stupendous works were compelled to adopt this course for the purpose of fertilizing their barren and sandy territories which was unproductive, without artificial irrigation. These aqueducts were several hundred miles in length, and some portions necessarily built upon the slopes of the Andes. These portions often required tunnels which penetrated the solid rocks, and again were carried over wide chasms, compelling the erection of walls of solid masonry, which had to be constructed without the assistance of those labor-saving appliances, that modern mechanical genius has invented. Even the most remarkable evidence of the size of these aqueducts were of massive blocks of heavy stones, nicely adjusted to each other without any cement, with the manufacture of which the Peruvians were entirely unacquainted. The most celebrated of these aqueducts extended a distance of between four and five hundred miles, and bear the most remarkable evidence of the energy and perseverance of this people. We find authentic records of similar structures though of far more limited proportions in Egypt and Babylonia, but our information respecting them is too meagre and unsatisfactory to justify more than a passing notice.

## ROMAN.

But no nation of ancient or modern

times even with all the advantages advanced science and mechanical inventions have conferred, have excelled the Romans in the wonderful skill and ingenuity which their aqueducts show. Historical evidence establishes the fact that not less than twenty-four of these structures, varying in length from ten to sixty-five miles, conducted water into the city of Rome. One of these, styled the New Aqueduct, extended more than sixty-three miles, and in consequence of the depressed state of the territory over which it passed, six and a half miles were supported on an interrupted series of arches, many of which were one hundred feet in height. Another, the Aqua Marcia, was thirty-eight miles in length in the construction of which, seven thousand arches were required. The quantity of water supplied to the citizens of Rome by these stupendous works is without a parallel in modern times. One ancient writer in his enthusiasm, declared that whole rivers flowed through the streets of Rome. To an estimated population of 1,000,000 citizens, not less than 30,000,000 cubic feet of water were daily supplied, or more than 300 gallons to each individual. The Roman people built other similar structures in various portions of their possessions. One, at Metz, in Belgium, is reported to have excelled in magnitude and grandeur even those which supplied the capital.

In modern Europe we find many works of this description worthy of note, particularly in Turkey and Spain, but the most interesting mention is that connected by Louis XIV., at Versailles. The bridge by which it is supported is pronounced by engineers one of the most splendid triumphs of modern art. It is about forty-two hundred feet in length, more than two hundred feet in height, and rests upon three tiers of arches, one upon another, each tier comprising two hundred and forty-two arches with a space of fifty feet. This aqueduct is sixty miles in length, passes thirty-five tunnels, and has the capacity to discharge 198,000 gallons of water per minute.

## AMERICAN.

Among the more modern aqueducts which can now be seen in almost every city of any magnitude, those of New York, Philadelphia and Boston are noted. The city of Boston is supplied by Lake Cochichewick, which comprehends a water area of nearly seven hundred acres, and is distant about twenty-three miles from the reservoir at Lake Cochichewick. The receiving reservoir is capable of holding 50,000,000 gallons, and the distributing reservoir, 20,000,000. The whole cost of this valuable enterprise was nearly eleven million dollars.

## THE CATHEDRAL OF MEXICO.

BY THE REV. THOMAS CARTER, D.D.

The Cathedral of Mexico.—We are in the Cathedral of Mexico. The vast edifice consists of two grand divisions, the lesser one of which we are now seated. The altar is so arranged that the sun light, streaming in through colored glass behind, gives to the inner shrine an appearance of brilliant flame, from which, in hues of gold, the rays diverge in all directions. Mark! the bells are ringing from the sacred spot, and great numbers of persons are kneeling on the floor; one old man, with hands outstretched, in front of us, in the fervor of his devotion bows his head to the floor and touches it with his forehead. A great dome rises above to an incredible height, covered with paintings, from which the dim light comes down and spreads itself upon the worshippers. Here is a priest, He approaches us as we write, clothed in his sacerdotal robes, and silently offers the contribution plate. Innumerable money-boxes are placed in different spots, each with the inscription for the worship of some particular saint. All around us are paintings of great beauty and value, their massive frames covered with gold of the early Spaniards. The statues, all life-size, are countless. Of the magnitude of the room in which we are writing, we form a faint idea by the number of large chandeliers. Of these we count fourteen in a hasty glance.

## THE LARGER TEMPLE.

We pass to the larger temple, where also a multitude, in the absence of all seats, are kneeling on the floor. Oh! that we could turn them from their images, which are on every side, and from the saints, which they fondly imagine are hearing them, to the worship of the only Saviour! The mournful fact is too apparent here, that Cortez never destroyed the idolatry of the Aztecs, but only changed its direction by baptizing their pagan gods with Christian names. It was easy thus to convert a nation in a day.

The vast proportions of this larger section of the cathedral are a constant wonder. Its length is five hundred feet, greater than that of St. Peter's at Rome. The breadth of the whole building is four hundred and twenty feet. Domes and arches rising to a height impossible to compute, are supported by sixteen massive pillars of stone, each one of which is thirty-three feet in circumference. The organ, in two parts, on both sides of the choir, reaches almost from the floor to the ceiling. The extreme end of the edifice consists of an immense archway, called the *Altar de los Reyes*, the most elaborately carved ivory work completed by the Aztecs, and which is the most precious gold, which are set in exquisite oil paintings of life-size, interspersed at regular intervals within the arch.

## THE TABERNACLE.

The *tipica* or tabernacle is a work of art the like of which is difficult to imagine, and almost as difficult to describe. In the nature of a tower, it rises sixty feet. The Virgin Mary sits on the top, appearing from where we write of the size of an ordinary woman, but probably much larger in fact. The tower widens as it descends from her feet, and is crowded with angels. Under her, beneath the arch which supports her, within pillars of most exquisite green precious stone, stand a figure which we suppose is intended to represent the Saviour. The tower enlarges again, and the twelve apostles are seen around and outside of the central figure. Farther down there is a vaulted enclosure glittering with gold, and veiled over with the same precious metal, in which there is a large sanctuary covered with gold, supported by angels and gilded columns. This sanctuary is surrounded by pillars of

the same green precious stone we have referred to, which are ornamented above and below with gold devices. Angels and other figures surround it again as it descends, until it comes to the spot which the sacred presence is supposed to occupy, whence it spreads in terraces paved with gold toward the floor. The figures are all of life-size, and the beauty of the whole thing is beyond the description we have tried to give. Indeed it is impossible to give any adequate idea of this wonderful temple at all. We hesitated long before we made the attempt. To see such a gorgeousness of ornament, such a profusion of gold, such numberless paintings, nearly all apparently fine works of art, such a multitude of statues, that we are bewildered in the effort.

On each side of the *tipica*, and all along the *corridors*, or passage which leads to the choir, are balustrades crowned with images, beautifully wrought two feet and a half in height and abut eight feet apart. Twenty-seven years ago, according to the statement of Mr. Thompson, then Minister of the United States in Mexico, these were all a compound of gold, silver and copper more valuable than silver. An offer had been made to take them and replace them with others of exactly the same size and workmanship of pure silver, and to give half a million of dollars besides. Since that time much of the church treasure has been confiscated, but this railing and the figures answer to the description of Mr. Thompson, and are probably the same. In speaking of the cathedral he says: "The interior is one of the most beautiful and sublime of any in the world. It seems as if the wealth of empires was collected there."

Passing through the building, on either side along its whole length are large apartments or recesses, repaired by gigantic railings from the congregation, which are filled from floor to ceiling with costly paintings set in gold, and statues of life-size representing the various saints of the church. Here is a large picture which drew our attention. It is the Pope wearing his triple crown and seated in the clouds. On either side of him, but lower, as if on the surface of the earth, are two clerical assistants in their robes, each one holding a stout rope which reaches down to a large party of naked persons, all the size of life, who are up to the waist in the red flames of purgatory. One of these unfortunate persons holds the rope on either side, waiting to be pulled out by the priest. Sad portents of the after life, which all this beauty of architecture and all the expense of painting and all this display of the fine arts.—Methodist.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.  
An application will be made at the next session of the Local Board to the local voters of the Township of Bloomfield, to vote upon the question of license all Spring etc.

Bloomfield Dec. 2, 1873. dec 27 w.

## TAX NOTICE.

Delinquent taxpayers in Montclair Township are hereby notified that all arrears should be paid immediately.  
The Collector has pressing demand to meet, and without prompt payment it is impossible for him to meet them. He will receive taxes at the Town Council room on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 9 to half past 10 o'clock a.m., or at his residence daily.  
E. C. FULLEN, Collector.  
dec 13 w.

## FRANKLIN.

## FRANKLIN COURSE OF LECTURES.

TO BE HELD IN THE

Reformed Church at Franklin, N. J.

## SEASON TICKETS, \$1.25.

Monday, Dec. 15, by J. BRINKHOFF, Esq.  
Subject—"The Olden Time."Monday, Dec. 22, by BOB VORHEES.  
Subject—"Oxygen of Labor."Monday, Jan. 5th by Rev. Dr. L. LOCKWOOD.  
Subject—"The Natural History of the Bible."Monday, Jan. 12, by Rev. W. W. HOLLOWAY.  
Subject—"Sunshine and Shadow."Monday, Jan. 26 by Rev. Dr. O. TALMAGE.  
Subject—"Lambent Oil."Feb. 2nd, 1874, Hon. ALFRED REED.  
Subject—Lawyers.

## C. F. &amp; B. BURNETT,

DEALERS IN

## RAW FURS.

10 &amp; 17 ACADEMY STREET,

NEWARK, N. J.

Write for Price List.

## JAMES HUGHES.

## SURVEYOR.

OFFICE IN

MARION HALL, RAILROAD AVENUE,

BLOOMFIELD.

Feb. 22 Am

## LYON &amp; AMES,

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

97 Thomas Street, 60 Duane Street

NEW YORK CITY.

Our business is divided into three departments, to wit:

## A. STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

In this department we keep a very superior and carefully selected stock of Pen Ink, Paper, Envelopes and the like, usually found in New York stores, besides which we have Ladies' English and French Note Papers and Envelopes, London and Vienna Pocket Books, in great variety. Pocket Cutlery, (first class) Initial Paper, etc., Violating Cards, and Monograms, and the like promptly and cheaply furnished.

## B. BLANK BOOK DEPARTMENT.

In this department we include both the large variety of Account Books, to be found on our shelves, from the little pocket Memorandum to the Royal Russia Ledger, and the better class of books we make to order. We make books of any pattern to order in the best manner known to the trade, and never fail of giving satisfaction. Checks, Drafts, Note and other similar work lithographed to order in all colors and styles.

## C. PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

With a practical experience of over 10 years in the printing business, and owning our own press and type, we have facilities in this department of our business which enable us to combine promptness and cheapness with taste and excellence of execution beyond those usually afforded in one office.

We shall be happy to furnish estimates on all kinds of Blank Books and Printing. If convenient to call at our office, a line by mail will secure our prompt attention.